VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Capital Transferred from Richmond to Nashville.

The Slidell and Mason Case in the South.

An Opinion About the President's Message.

The Union Movement in East Tennessee.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

Action of the Alabama Legislature Regarding Northern Debts.

Proceedings of the Virginia State Convention.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. FLOYD'S ARMY.

NEWS FROM PENSACOLA, &c ...

THE REBEL CONGRESS REMOVED FROM RICHMOND TO NASHVILLE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25, 1861.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the Confederate Con gress has passed a bill for the removal of the capital from mond to Nashville, and that the Congress will soon

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Richmond papers of the 20th inst, and late dates of va. us Southern journals give us the following interesting

of Gen. Drayton's negroes, from Hilton Head, reports that Commander Drayton, of the federal fleet, who is a brother to the General, visited the plantation of the Initer some days ago and took a complete inventory of the negros, etc., now on the place. Possibly he considers it his share of the spoils of the expedition, and had a desire to know how much he was worth.

John C. Spencer, member of the Alabama House of Representatives from Tuscaloosa county, was found dead in his bed at Montgomery, Ala., a short time since. A very destructive fire occurred in the town of Green-ville, Ga., on Thursday night, the 13th inst, completely destroying the business part of the west side of the pub-lic source.

The Richmond Dispatch of November 20 says:—A son I Senator Pickens, of Sevier county, Tennessee, was ortally wounded in the attempt to burn the bridge at rawberry Pains a few duys since. Young Pickens is apported as one of the incendincies who attacked the sennel and sot fire to the bridge. He was the man shot by the brave sentinel who so gailantly defended the bridge one.

Mrs. Julia Iverson, wife of ex-Senator Alfred Iverson ad daughter of ex-Minister John Forsyth, died at Colum-us, Georgia, on the 9th inst.

William Hoge, who was associate pastor with Dr. Spring, in this city, until a few months past, he resigned, is now the pastor of the Presbyterian th in Charlottesville, Virginia.

will to the following the property of the property of the following the

Grom the Norfolk correspondence of the Richmon Dispatch.]

Norrolk, Nev. 18, 1861.

Norrolk, Nev. 18, 1861.

Nordour, Nev. 18, 1861.

The Arrest of Ministers Mason and Sidell—Exchange of Shots Between the British Steamer and the Federal Manof-War, de.

The news of the arrival in Hampton Roads of Ministers Sidell and Mason, also their secretaries, in the United States frigate San Jacinto excited considerable interest here on Saturday night and yesterday. It is stated by a gentleman from Oid Point that six shots were fired between the two nessels. It is also reported that the papers of the Ministers were not taken, and that the ladies connected with the party were allowed to proceed on the voyage.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS, OF TENNESSEE.

EXECUTED BURNEMENT, NA-NULLS, NOV. 12, 1361.

To the Profile of Tennesses—The State must and, to the full extent of its resources, shall be defended. Threatened with invasion, all good citizens will regard it as a patriotic daily to make any reasonable sacrifices to repel the invader. Regiments are now in camp and organized, while others are ready to organize, but for want of arms are not propared to take the field.

Prompted by the noblest impulses of patriotism, these brave men are ready to take the field to defend your homes, and to prevent the theater of this cruel and vindictive war being brought within our borders. They appeal to you, who quietly remains at home, to place arms in their hands, that they may give you protection and security.

If you fail to respond to this appeal, I shall be com-

in their hands, that they may give you protection and security.

If you fail to respond to this appeal, I shall be compelled by the sternest convictions of duty, charged as I am with the respussibility of sacing that the State is defeeded, to dishand those regiments of brave soldiers and call you who have arms into service as minitia.

I carneatly entreat that the people will bring forward and deliver to the Cierk of the Court of their respective counties, or to such other agent as I may send to the various counties, or to such other agent as I may send to the various counties, every effective double barrel shoigun and sporting rifle which they have, to be immediately shipped to the arsenal at Nashville, Knoxville, or Memphis, where the same will be valued by a competent ordnace officer, and the value paid to the owner by the Confederate government.

officer, and the value pand of the important work at government.

I urge you to give me your aid in the important work of arming our troops, with which we can repel the invader; but if you refuse, prepare to take the held; for I am resolved to exhaust all resources before the foot of the resolved to exhaust all resources before the foot of the land of the prepared by invader shall pollute the soil of Tennessee. Respectfully, invader shall pollute the soil of Tennessee.

UNION MOVEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE-PROS-

THE UNION MOVEMENT IN EAST TENNESSEE—PROSPECTS IN EAST TENNESSEE—KNOXVILLE UNDER MARTIAL LAW—EXCITEMENT IN CHATTANOGGA.

[From the Memphis Avalanche. November 14.]
It is reported that Parson Brownlow had left Knoxville
with thirteen guns, and was a sympathizer in the Union
movement in that quarter. The town of Knoxville is under
martial law. On the night of the insurrection—last Friday—it is said that signal rockets were fired all over the
mountains, and about the same time an effort was made
to burn all the bridges. Six of the men engaged in the
attempt to burn the Strawberry Plants bridge, and who afterwards attempted to murder the watchman, have been
arrested, brought to Knoxville, and identified by that
gentlemas.

arrested, brought to Knovville, and identified by that grouleman.

The Union men at and around Chattanooga have threatened to burn the bank, the tannery and the foundry—a large establishment which is engaged in making powder mills for Augusta, Ga., and Manchester, Tenn. The threat had created considerable excitement about Chattanooga, and on Tuesday three companies were made up to guard the town every night. An old man named Cleft, at Harrison, Hamilton county, about fifteen miles from Chattanooga, was reported to have a company of five hundred Lincolnites around him, but it is thought that the report is exaggerated. A strict watch is kept upon his movements and he will be prevented from doing harm.

The Union movement is not thought to be an formidable as we had supposed. The loyal men seem to regard the late insurrectionary movement as a malignant ebullition which can be easily managed and will soon blow over.

which can be easily managed and will soon blow over.

KRWS PROW FOUND GAP.

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.3)

We have intelligence of a late date, from which it appears that the news published yesterday of the enemy's having passed through Pound Gap, on the Kentucky line, the pears that the news published yesterday of the enemy's four o'clock, at which time the command occupied a position four miles this side, for the reason that there was no camping ground immediately in the Gap. It was the intention of Colonel Williams to return, after securing his supplies, and defend the Gap so long as he might do it successfully, though the lack of artillery is a serious disadvantage in the face of a varily superior force. In any event, his sharpshooters will continue to harrass the foderats, and the experience of Piction shows that they can pick them off by the bundred.

THATION OF THE ESTATE FORMERLY OWNER

law."

And be it further enacted, That if any suit now pending in the courts of this State, in favor of any such alien enemy or person, shall be dismissed, no judgment shall be rendered, and no execution shall be issued against the security for costs in any such suit, if a citizen of this State, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

State, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

[The Convention proceeded to business yesterday with open doors. After the usual preliminary proceedings, Mr. Branch, of Petersburg, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by ordinance that the commissions of the field officers appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of April, 1861, shall expire whenever the regiments to which they are assigned shall be disbanded by the expirations of the terms of service of the companies composing their commands. Adopted.

The President was directed to fill vacancies occurring in the Commissions was received from the Executive as follows:—

follows:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 18, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Convertion:—

I transmit for your information a list of colonels of volunteers appointed since the adjournment of your last sosion. They are all engaged in the discharge of their duties. Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

JOHN LETCE
S. H. Reynolds,
Win. D. Stuart,
Win. R. Terry,
Lewis A. Armistead,
Edmand Goode,
Wm. E. Jones,
John Echols,
H. B. Tomlin,
Armstead T. M. Rust. Beverly H. Robertson, John McCausiand, Beverly H. Roberts
John McCausiand,
Francis H. Smith,
Robert C. Trigg,
Wm. H. Harman,
Geo. W. Randolph,
Charles W. Field,

Geo. W. Ranno,
Charles W. Fleid,
Francis Mallory,
The Convention then resolved itself into secret ser
The Convention then resolved itself into secret ser
The Convention then resolved itself into secret ser
The Convention then resolved itself into secret services of the State.

The Convention then resolved itself into secret session, for the purpose of considering a communication from the Executive on the military defences of the State.

After the doors were reopened, Mr. Randolph, of Richmond, made a report on the reorganization of the militiar, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The Convention proceeded to cleek a member of the Provisional Congress, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James M. Mason, and A. R. Boteler was unanimously elected.

Mr. Haymond moved to recommit the report on constitutional amendments, which was opposed by Messrs, Ritby and Stuart on the sensible ground that nothing should be done tending to prevent a speedy termination of the session, and negatived by a large majority.

The amended constitution was then taken up, and considerable debate ensued upon the third article, defining the qualifications of voters, but no final disposition was made of it.

made of it.

A resolution was adopted, assigning seats in the Convention to certain persons lately elected to fill vacancies occurring in consequence of the Western Virginia treaters.

After passing resolutions of respect to the memory of John N. Hughes, Esq., a member of the body, who test his life at Rich Mountain, the Convention adjourned.

his life at Rich Mountain, the Convention adjourned.

NEWS FROM GENERAL FLOYD'S CAMP.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 29]

LYNCHSURG, Nov. 19, 1861.

The Republican of to morrow will publish a letter from a reliable officer in General Floyd's brigade, dated at Raleigh Court House on the 17th inst., which states that the brigade is now about four miles this side of that place, and that the federals have been largely reinforced. General Lee's command has retired to Meadow Bluff. General Floyd has fallen back from Cotton Hill, in order to be more convenient to his supplies. The roads are in a very bad condition. Brick skirmishing has been going on for the past week, but with little damage to the Confederate toops. Two of our troops were killed and one or two wounded, and some lew of our men were captured while skirmishing. The loss of the enemy is unknown. FLOYD'S RETREAT TO RALEIGH COURT HOUSE.

PLOYD'S RETREAT TO RALKIGH COURT HOUSE.

[From the Bichmonal Dispatch, Nov. 20.]

The latest intelligence represent General Floyd to have retreated to Raleigh Court House. We understand that orders had gone out from the War Department here to rail back as far as that place, which were issued in consequence of the difficulty of transporting supplies to Cotton Hill, and the hazard of remaining there in the face of so large a force as the enemy have on the Kanawha.

In executing the retreat, the engament eccured at Laurel Creek, near Cotton Hill, in which the enemy were ropulsed with considerable loss. In a subsequent skirm ish, which had no other serious result, we regret to say that Colonel Creghan was killed; a very gallant officer, whose less will be severely felt by our army. We understand that the position taken by General Floyd, near Raleigh Court House, is a strong one, in a strategic point of view, and if the enemy should advance that far, it is probable that an engagement will take place there.

NEWS PROM THE NORTHWEST.

bable that an engagement will take place there.

NEWS PROM THE NORTHWEST.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.]

Our advices from Camp Bartow are as late as Friday last, the 16th inst. Nothing of special importance has lately occurred there, except that on the 13th a party of Yankees made their appearance on the opposite side of Greenbrier river, and Licutenant Hirt and private Williams, of the Pittsylvania cavalry, wont forward to ascertain their number; but, proceeding incautiously, they were both captured. A letter before us gives an account of the successful stratagen of a young woman, through which a Yankee soldier, who had strayed from his camp, was taken prisoner and delivered to Colonel Taliaferro.

respondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
[Live Oak Camp.]
NEAR PENSACOLA, Fln., Nov. 11, 1861.]
rations at Fort Pickous—Increase of the Blockacit—Military Restrictions—Ancedote of General

ing Fleet—Military Restrictions—Anecdote of General Brego, &c.
Though at the present time quiet, there is no telling how soon a detachment from Lincoln's armada may feel in a mood to test the strength of some of our batteries, and send us a bomb by way of state, on which occasion they may rest assured we shall not turn on them the cold shoulder.

in a mond to lest the strength of some of our batteries, and send us a bomb by way of scate, on which occasion they may rest assured we shall not turn on them the cold shoulder.

Since our attack on Wilson's camp, the morning of the 9th of October, the entire force on the island has been very industrious. Billy's "pets" have had a new and complete it out, many wooden buildings have been excited, and they have quite a town there. They have put all their barbette guns in trim, mounted a number of extra ones on the fort (some of which are bearing up the island, so as to rake any force that should attempt to storm the fort in that direction), and Colonel Brown, with his late reinforcement, no doubt considers his position impregnable.

They have kept but one ship off the island since the first of last month until Saturday last, when daylight showed as six large vessels off the fort, and it was supposed that our allotment of the "armada" had arrived, but the following sight three of them disappeared. They are trying to be as mysterious as possible in their movements.

Ecous art thickening, and the next few vects may decide the tlockade quarton. By the bye, the English priers have made positive assertions that some of our ports would be open in October. November is upon as, and no such result has been attained. Have we been waiting for England to make positive assertions that some of our ports would be open in October. November is upon as, and no such result has been attained. However, the English priers have made positive assertions that some four counting orders, and this morning they are on their way to Chattaneoga, for the purpose of looking after the Union men, who are committing depredations, such as bridge huming, &c., in Elist Technessee. The Tenth Mississippl is also ordered from here, but I cannot give their destination. To fill the vacaney made by the departure of these troops, some 2,100 to 2,200 Mississippl troops—part of which arrived yesterigal evening, the remainder to arrive to-day—are located near Wa

please with our niggers, and if we are denied that right here at home, we are deprived of one strong inducement to fight."

I must give you a little anecdote of General Bragg. Before the commencement of hostilities last spring, on the occasion of a visit to Fort Pickens by General B., Major Vogdes did the honors, by showing the General about the fort and on board the flagship, then in the harbor. Among other things of interest, hajor V. introduced the General to a very fine and well stocked "liquor case," at the same time remarking, "When you take me prisoner, General Bragg, I suppose you will allow me the possession of my liquor case." General Bragg replied, "Certainly, sir." Well, you are aware that Mafor V. was taken prisoner by our troops on their recent visit to the island. On the occasion of the Major being presented to General B. as a prisoner of war, the General Jochlarly remarked to him that "the could now send for his liquor case." It was a good joke, and seemed to be enjoyed as much by the Major as by any one of the party.

NEWS FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

[From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, Nov. 6.]

We learn from Mr. George M. Aird, direct from the Seminole agency, that Opothleyohole had collected together about 4,000 or 5,000 Indians, and about 1,300 negroes, who had gone to him with the hopg of being freed. When General Cooper, at the head of the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw regiments, with other Indians, amounting to near 5,000, advanced upon Opothleyohole's camp, his followers fied, leaving all behind. Opothleyohole left with a few followers, and has either gone to Salt Plains or to Kanasa. Most of his followers are with Colonel Cooper, and he has a very jarge Indian force now with him. Colonel Cooper sent a man after Opothleyohole, but he had not come in when Mr. Aird left. Allis quiet how.

The Seminoles have all the time remained firm feiouds to the South

The Seminoles have all the time remained firm friends to the South.

men as fought at Springfield, Columbus, Manassas, Levilury, and other great battles of this war. We should leave it to Russell, and such carricaturists of both natious, in America, to report this as a more Chinese civil war—a fight of Shanghas roosters, or demented turkey gobblers. For our own part, we regard the achievements of our southern troops in this contest as among the mest remarkable in the annals of war. They have defeated, in almost overy battle, regular troops and weld disciplined voluniteers, made up in great part of the best lighting men of Europe and the North, and with the odds against us, in almost every battle, of three or four to one. This is glory enough for any people. It certainly cannot be increased by representing their enounces as cowards.

A NEW YORK MILLIONAIRE ARRESTED AS A SFY.

[From the New Orleans True Delia, Nov. 13.]

Early this morning Mayor Monroe received a despatch from Chattanoega to look out for Daniel Hand, of Now York, who was on his way to New Orleans, as he was a Lincein spy. The Mayor placed it in the hands of detective officer Farrell, who soon half Mr. Hand in custody, and brought him to the Mayor's office, after allowing him to communicate with some friends, who accompanied im to the presence of Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Hand is a gentleman of education and fine deportment, some sixty years of arc, his fentires regular and well marked, donoting great intelligence, added to firm ness and courage. He is the owner of property to the extent of one million dollars in Georgia but has resided for the last three years in New York, where he owns property, though he asserts that his property there is not equal to his debts. It is difficult to understand why he has reinhald in the enemy's country up to this late day, if he was readly a Southerner, as he says, and by law he is probably an alien. The Mayor asked him why he came to the South at this time, and he said he came on business for S. A. Williams & Co., of Charleston, of which from he claimed to be a partner, but Mr. Hollingswo

THE REBEL FAST DAY.

The 15th of the present mouth, the rebel fast day, was observed with religious services in the various churche of the South. In the Broad street Methedist church o Richmend, Rev. James A. Duncan preached a sermon taking his text from the prophecies of Issaiah, 51st chap 9-16 vs. We make the following extract from his remarks:

THE REBEL SPECULATORS-THE SALT SPECULATORS

THE REBEL SPECULATORS—THE SALT SPECULATORS.

OF LYNCHBURG, VA.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.]

The Lynchburg Republican of the 18th, after announcing that it has information which leads them to believe that the Convention now in session in this city will shortly pass an ordinance empowering the government to seem all the salt in the State, and have it retailed to those who need it at a fixed and reasonable price, winds up with the following just remarks. Really, the exorbitant demands made by the holders of meat all articles in the housekeeper's line is becoming an intolerable oppression, and some steps should be taken to put them down. The Republican says:—Well may the socculators of Lynchburg and other places, who have put this necessary article up to \$20 per aack, exclaim, "Othello's occupation gone." We'll see now if some of them hav'nt got more than one sack left. By the way, that same sack must be like Wyman's magic bottle, the more you take out the fuller it gets—for, to our certain knowledge, there is a house in Lynchburg which has been constantly selling from one sack for three weeks, and yet has one more left, that is provided you've got two X's to pay for it. When the Convention passes the proposed ordinance it is to be hoped 'that' sack will get empty.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SALT IN LYNCHBURG.

"that" sack will get empty.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SALT IN LYNCHBURG.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.] The committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Lynchburg to take into consideration the exorbiant price of salt, report that their labors have closed, and that sait will hereafter be sold to consumers by Messrs. McDaniel & Irby at \$3.50 per sack, and that the supply, it is supposed, will be ample. This is a great point gained by the action of the citizens of Lynchburg, and

The scheener Carrie Sandford, Captain —, arrived here yesterday from Nassau, N. F., with a cargo of 4,500 bushels sait, seventy-one barrels sugar, a quantity of arrowroot, &c.; very acceptable arricles just at this time, and no doubt a very large profit will be realized therefrom.—Witmington Journal, 16th.

SCOURING VIRGING.

SCOURING VIRGINIA FOR ARMS.

EXECUTING VIRGINIA FOR ARMS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

RICHNOND, NOVEMBER, 1891.

TO COlonel DIMMER, Chief of Ordinance of Virginia:—
COLEKE.—You will instruct the Agent about visiting the
different portaget this State for the purpose of collecting
arms, that he is to seek out all disbanded corps, and take
from them all arms and accourtements of ever kind belonging to the State, and gather up all such arms, &c.,
where they may be found, whether in the hands of Indiviruals or in depots, and this will be your authority. I
am, very respectfully, your obedient sevent.

JOHN LETCHER.

JOHN LETCHER.

ARMONY, RICHMOND, Va., Nov. —, 1861.

George E. Taylor, Esq., has been appointed by Governor Letcher, an agent to gather up State arms, to be sent to Richmond to be repaired and put into the hands of troops taking the field. Persons having any such arms are respectfully requested to deliver them to Mr. Taylor.

C. DIMMOCK,

Colonel Ordanace Department Virginia.

All individuals having arms belonging to the State of Virginia, will give them up to Mr. Geo. E. Taylor, to be altered to percussion. BENJ. HUGER, Major General.

THE WAR POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

THE WAR POLICY OF THE SOUTH.

GENERAL BEAULEGARD AT ISSUE WITH HIS SUPERIORS.

[From the Chaleston Mercury.]

We look upon the general order of General Beauregard
upon the victory of General Evans as one of the
most significant documents which has appeared since the
war began. It is not merely a congrutulation and memorial
of a victory, but it is an intentional culogy upon a policy—a
policy of attack; and a condemnation also of a policy—a
policy of attack; and a condemnation also of a policy—a
policy of retreat and defence. This order, coupled with
the introduction of his plan of an active, aggressive campaign into Maryland, and the taking of Washington, which
the Fresident rejected, into his report of the battle of
Manassus, are clear manifestations of a disapprobation of
the defensive policy of the Confederate States. In this
order he says to the army.—Under the inspiration of a
just cause, defending all we hold dear on earth or
worth living for, and with the merciful aid of the
God of battles, we can and must drive our
invaders from the soil of Virginia, despite their
numbers and their long accumulated war
equipage." That his army by this victory must "be assured of their ability to core successfully with the foe arrayed against them, in whatever force be may offer battle," and that "no odds must discourage or make them
doubtful of victory." When it is remembered that General Evans was ordered to retreat should the enemy appear
in force, and that, instead of rebuck, General Beauregard
sends forth this order to the whole army, praising and
approving of his attacking the enemy, there can be no
doubt of his views and opinions. He does not shrink
from "odds" on the Potomac. He does not doubt his
ability, with his army, "to cope successfully with the
foe." He thinks that his army "on and must drive the
invoders from the soil of Virginia." If left to his discretion, would be not long ago have advanced on the enemy soon
have to follow the example of General Walker, of Georgia

DY PRESIDENT JEFFERSON.

Frum the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.]

The Seminoles have all the time remained firm friends to the South.

The Northern "Mudsilles" courageous.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 20.]

We fully agree with a Southern contemporary that it is

INTERESTING FROM RHODE ISLAND.

OUR PROVIDENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Plaz Cotton Question—Correspondence on the Subject—Paironage of the Warlike Arts—Trial of a Repeating Shell—A Terrible Missile—The Simmons Venture—Prospects of an Advance, de.

Since the commencement of our national troubles England, France, and the northern portion of our own country, have been greatly exercised to meet the odi-gencies likely to arise from an intercuption of the supply of cotion for manufacturing purposes. Attention has been directed to various modes for avoiding the appre-hended difficulties, either by introducing the staple from nended difficulties, ettals of instructing the sagistion other sources than the South, or by introducing an economical substitute for it. Engiand, turning her eyes to India and Australia, and France, looking to Algeria, have discovered that the much needed commodity can be obtained from their dependencies, but, unfortunately for tity of transportation, to meet their requirements. New England has sought to supply the deficiency by the introduction of cottonized flax, but thus far with but partial success. Rhode Island, in consideration of her immense manufacturing interests, has devoted much attention to the cultivation of the flax cotton, and is the only State in the Union which has of-fered any encouragement for the development of the cotton substitute. Many of our most eminent citizens have given their time, money and influence to the carrying forward of the enterprise. Last year a premium of \$500 was offered by the Rhode Island Society for the En couragement of Demestic Industry for the best bale of flax cotton fit for use on cotton machinery. But five specimens were presented for competition, and the committee appointed to investigate the sabject have just made report that none of them seem to meet the requirements of the occasion. It is admitted that flax cotton has been produced which works with wool, or upon woollen machinery; that it may be used as a per contage with cotton, giving a heavier and more durable fabric, but as yet, as far as an occommical substitute for cotton is concerned, the experiments may be regarded as failures. The difficulty in the way seems to be to get the flax cotton of a uniform fibre—a condition indispeasable to its successful adaptation to cotton machinery. Whether this unpediment can be overcome as the part of the problem which remains to be solved. The probabilities are that the lax cotton of the North will never become a very formidable competitor with its Southern consin. It seems that the subject has created considerable attention in England, and an eminent manufacturer in Manchester has opened a correspondence with the Rhode island Society upon the subject. The following letter from ex-floveners become a term of the communication of Mr. Shaw, the subject is accounted that of the property account of the communication of Mr. Shaw, the subject is the part of the property accounts. ouragement of Domestic Industry for the best bale of flax

upon the subject. The following letter from ex-dovernor lyer, in response to the communication of Mr. Shaw, gives a very succept account of the state of the flax cotton culture in this country at the present time;—

I ROYDENCE, R. I., NOV. 15, 1861.

DEAR SIR—The Hon. Wm. R. Staples, Secretary of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, has placed before me your note of the 25th ult., with a request for my reply.

The Northern and Western portions of the United States are much interested in the subject of flax culture and it.

with a request for my reply.

The Northern and Western portions of the United States are much interested in the subject of flax cotton, and it is receiving coastant and increasing attention. No definite result of its adaptability (as single component fibre) for manifacturing upon cotton in chinery has as yet been reached. It has for some time been mixed successfully with wool, as high as 50 per cent, and recently with cotton, from 25 per cent a 30 per cent, producing a very desirable fabric in appearance and utility, and well adapted for colors.

I send you a short report from the Committee of Judges at a recent exhibition of the society.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. Palsons SHAW, Est, Exmouth place, 188 Oxford road, Manchester, England.

Rhode Island, under its present administration, has become a school for the soldier. Gov. Spraguo, by his gallantry, patriotic fervor and resistiess energy, has converted the State into a vast military academy, and has mide himself enimently a patron of the wardike arts. His private office presents the appearance of a museum, and, comminging speciments of the arts of page with missiles of war, is curious as vestiles as vestiles.

pearance of a muscum, and, commisging specimens of the arts of peace with missiles of war, is curious as well as suggestive. On a table in the centre of the room may be seen various books of calico patterns, explosive missiles, pieces of sheetings, models of breech-loading and otherwise improved arms, specimens of woolen goods, different varieties of projectiles, and various buddles of cotton samples, all mixed up in a way to convey most unequivecally to the mind the idea that only by a proper emouragement of the genius for the production of the most effective weapons of war can we hope to secure the bissings incident to the pursuits of peace. And the modeley exhibits also the fact that while Governor Sprague entages so heartily in the measures adopted for the suppression of this infamous rebelies, ho is not unmindful of the duty which he owes to his State, by promoting, as far as possible, the industrial tasts and capacity of her people. I have remarked that the Governor has become the pairon of the warlike arts, and it is not strange, therefore, that inventors for that field should claim his attention to their various contrivances. This consideration he cordulally accords, and is always reasily to witness any exhibitions of effective weapons which may be presented to him. Ho has dense much to encourage the introduction of the James rilled cannon and projectile for our light batteries, deeming, them the best adapted for that purpose, and has uniformly supplied the batteries from this State with that peculiar arm; and I may add here, par parenthesis, that the Governor has been forced to meet as much red tapeism at Washington, in his efforts to supply the government with men and arms, as any other man in the country. Recently the Governor has had his attention called to a new projectile invented by Mr. James Meintyre, of Now York, and Dr. S. W. Hart, of Now Britain, Conn. Tharticle alided to is decominated a repeating bomb, and combines in one discharge all the destructive qualities of the discharges were at sho

THE FOURTH STREET ARSON CASE-DISCHARGE OF ME our readers that a gentleman named Solomon Tuthill was our readers that a gentleman named Solomon Tuthill was put under arrest some time during last August, on the serious charge of firing the house No. 405 Fourth street. The only testimony produced against him at the time was that of a private watchman named Daniel Thatcher, who, it appears, has since satisfied himself that he mistock Mr. Tuthill for another party. Under those circumstances the Fire Marshal has caused the honorable discharge of Mr. Tuthill, there being not the slightest proof of his complicity in the crime. The sureties of the accused have likewise oven discharged.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

OUR DARNESTOWN CORRESPONDENCE.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Nov. 21, 1861.

Ban's on a Visit to Washington-Sickne Courner Ean! on a Visit to Washington-Sickness
Among the Members of the New York Ninth Regiment—
Arrest of a Jew Charges with Asking Soldiers to Desert—
The Sutter of the New York Ninth Regiment Sold Out by
the Provest Marshal for Selling Liquor in the Camps, and the Proceeds Turned Over to Uncle Sam, do., do.

The day before yesterday General Banks went down to Washington. He returned yesterday afternoon. There are various speculations affoat as to the object of his

the army in a day or two, with a view of having all that are defective replaced by better ones. Some consider this an indication that the troops will winter where they are. It is pretty certain, however, from the nature of the

winter, that it will be necessary for them to be nearer their base of operations.

The New York Ninth regiment has become so sickly of jate that it has been found necessary to change the location of their camp. It was accordingly shifted about half a mile to-day, and it new occupies a pleasant and healthy situation. There is no doubt that the unhealthy locality in which the encampment of the Ninth was situated before was the profine cause of the sickness which has so much crippled the regiment. They were in as good health as any corps in the field before pitching their tents in the late camp, and there is little doubt that they will soon be well again.

The booming of heavy guns was audible throughout the greater part of the day here from the direction of the Lower Potomac. Many opinions were expressed as to the cause of the firing; some insisting that a battle was in progress, others that our artillerists were practising, and more that it was rebel artillery practice.

A Jew named Emanuel Hartman was agreeted near

lower follomac. Many opinions were expressed as to the cause of the firing; some insisting that a battle was in profess, others that our artillerists were practising, and more that it was rebel artillery practice.

A Jew named Emanuel Hartman was arrested near Pooleaville to-day for assisting soldiers to desort and escape to the North, through Frederick. He had a clothing store, and would sell desorters clothers, so that they might escape in citizens dress. Many had been too well supplied by him. At last, however, the officers get wind of the affair, and disguising themselves, applied to the fiscalite for clothers, intimating their desire to desort the service of the United States. The Jew was sold at last. He concluded to lot the "deserters have citizens" dress." They purchased them, and after a hard bargain was completed the Jew discovered, to his cost, that his cupidity had for once-carried him too far. He is now under arrest.

Some of our pickets down the river, more adventurous than prudent, crossed in a skiff to Virginia a few days ago, and walked miand some three or four mios. They not only returned safely to their comrades, but reported having seen no traces of the enemy in any direction.

One of our men shot a fowl on the Potomac yesterday within a few yardsofthe Virginia side of the river. The distance at which this extraordinary example of marksman-ship occurred must have been at least are hundred yards. The goods of the sutter of the Ninth regiment of New York were sold at auction to-day, by order of the Provest Marshai, for the benefit of Uncle Sum. This proceeding was in consequence of the sutter violating the law prohibiting the safe of liquors in the camps.

Thenkegiving Day Among the Massachusetts Troops—, Grand Ball—Prospect of An Approaching Battle, de.

The celebration of the festival of Thanksgiving by the life. The Fifteenth regiment, which is quartered about nine miles from here, took the lead of all the others most decidedly. They got up a ball to which many ladies were invited, some even from the city of Baltimore Many of them attended, and the affair was entirely suc cessful. To be sure, the ballroom was not the most elegant, nor its decorations the most elaborate, but it was adorned by the graceful presence of female forms and the sparkling eyes of feminine beauty. It might be truly said of it, that it was made up of "fair women and brave men." Indeed one could not help recalling the celebrated ball of Brussels on the occasion of this one especially when the thundering voice of artillery vas audible at intervals. Waterloo has not you ollowed, however, though no one can tell how soon it may. Let us hope that this camp ball may be the prelude of an equally successful and decisive contest. There is something peculiarly inte-resting in the sight of a ball where ladies mingle in the dance with soldiers on an occasion like the one of which the Potomac is now the theatre. Ladies appear to possess new or hitherto undiscovered charms and infinite graces when they brighten the camps with their presence. Divine service was celebrated by the chaplains of the different regiments and appropriate discourses delivered procuring delicacies in the camps of an army engaged in

procuring delicacies in the camps of an army engaged in a campaign. General Banks entered into the spirit of the celebration like a true son of the Bay State. He visited several of the regiments of his native State in the course of the day, as much to inform himself of their condition in camp from personal observation as to ofter them his congratulations on the return of another Thanksgiving day.

There was a rumor prevalent here all day yesterday to the effect that a battle was fought the night previous at Falls Church, Virginia. This was caused by the fact that a number of unrecons lave been ordered from the swing of the army to Washington for a few days, and also because of a cannonade which was heard here the day before yesterday. This suggests the query, "Why are surgeons ordered from the right wing of the army to Washington for a few days, and also because of a cannonade which was heard here the day before yesterday. This suggests the query, "Why are surgeons ordered from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington from the right wing of the army to Washington for a few days. At all events, the fact is Washington?" Perhaps there will be work for them in that direction in a few days. At all events, the fact is singular, if not significant of an approaching battle. It is with pleasure I am able to inform you that the good weath of the past day or two has produced a decided change for the better in the condition of the horses in the government service in this district. The present spell of fine weather is also a great relief to the army generally, as well as a source of pleasure to every one. The unbroken routine of the camps still continues. Does this extraordinary calm indicate a storm? How much longer will this unnatural spectacle be before the public of two great neatile armies, whose pickets are in sight of each other, quietly watching the movements of the other.

Rebels at Practice—A Movement Impending—The Harris
Cavatry—Effects of the Good Weather—Business in the

Camps, de , de. here incessantly during the past three days. It is evident that the enemy has a good supply of ammunition. Yesterday morning the rebels brought a battery into play at the Great Falls, about twelve miles distant, down the river. They practised on this occasion in a most practical manner by firing shells across the Potomac among the Union pickets. Our pickets returned the fire with their rifles, and soon

dring shels across the Potomac among the Union pickets. Our pickets returned the fire with their rifles, and soon compelled the robel battery to retire. The distance which divided the combatants was about half a mile, or a little more than the width of the Potomac at that point.

New knapsacks, canteens and other equipments of a like character, have been ordered to be immediately supplied to the soldiers of the First brigade, General Abercrambie's. There is also to be another review of this brigade next week. These circumstances, with others of a similar nature—such as ordering the men to have a supply of cooked provisions on land a few days in advance—indicate some movement more important than that of retiring to winter quarters.

The detachment of cavalry under the command of Major Lawis, of Van alon's New York regiment, which has been here for some time, has received orders to move to Poolesville next week, to join the balance of the Second regiment. The Ira Harris Cavalry, of New York, now on route from Baltimore, will replace them for the present. Expectation is on the qui rice here and the newspapers are anxiously bought up as soon as they arrive. Every one expects a battle on the Potomac in front of Washington. Many false rumors of battles are circulated here every day.

The weather continues fine. This is a great relief both to horses and men here, and the condition of the hour been much improved since the line spell set in. The effect on the horses is magical. The improvement produced by the condition of the roads in this section of the country is a great saving of labor in the transportation of supplies of all kinds to the divisions on the Upper Potomac.

There are many peddlers here from all parts of the country, all of whom are doing quite a business among the regiments which have been recently paid of.

GEN. ROSECRANS' DIVISION.

The Difficulties Overcome by Gen. Benham in the Pursuit of Floyd—The Disappointment of the Troops at Finding He had Taken His Flight.

A correspondent of the Pitaburg Chronicle, writing from Kanawha, gives a description of General Benham's attack on Floyd's camp, and the retreat of the rebela. General Benham crossed with his brigade, leaving overything but overceats, blankets and arms, to commence climbing the rebel hile on their left lank and rear. The difficulties encountered were almost disheartening. Up hills, steep almost as precipices, where but one man at a time could go; lying out in rain for twenty-four hours; provisions to be packed on the backs of the men until a path was made for the mule train. Imagine our men at this for ten days, and you will have an idea of their trip. You can imagine what their feelings were when, everything being completed, and Floyd. Eso., apparently in their hands, they only found themselves one hour too late at Fayette. The birds had gone, leaving in such haste as seech only can leave. The road was strewn with everything, from a camp kettle to cannon—the latter spiked. As they fied they lightened thomselves, and every species of property, that is required to compose an army was to be found in their rear, except what could be burned.

At Fayette the inhabitants told our boys the whole rebol army was drunk, Floyd being the tightest of the lot, and escaping but an hour before the arrival of our troops. His body guard, consisting of six men, had bur placed in his carriage, the main body of his army being some hours in advance.

GENERAL BUELL'S DIVISION.

The following are the first two orders issued by order of the new Commander of the Department of the Ohio-

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HANDGUARIERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ORIO,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15, 1864.

1. In pursuance of general orders No. 97. of the 9th is
stant, from the Adjutant General's office, Engader General D. C. Buell hereby assumes command of the Department of the Obio. ment of the Ohio.

2. The following named officers are announced on the staff of the General commanding, viz:—
Captain James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General,

Thief of Staff.

Captain N. H. McLoan, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain O. D. Greene, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain James M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain James M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General.

First Licutenant Chas. S. Fitzhugh, Aid-de-Camp.

First Licutenant A. W. Rockwell, Aid-de-Camp.

Colonel Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster

paral.

Director.

Major Charles T. Larned, Pay Department Medica
Major Charles T. Larned, Pay Department,
Captain F. E. Prime, Corps of Engineers,
Captain Nathaniel Michier, Corps of Topographical Engineers,
By command of

By command of GENERAL BUELL.
JAMES B. FRY, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. GENERAL ORDER—NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS FRANKIENT OF THE GIRO.

LOUSVILLE, KY., Nov. 16, 1861.

1. Every officer in the separate command of troops this department will immediately render to these head quarters a return of the troops under his command, seconding to the prescribed form.

By command of James B. FRY, A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

WHAT KENTUCKY HAS DONE. THE STATE FORCES—NUMBER OF VOLUNTEERS IN ACTIVE SERVICE—SKIRMISHES WITH THE ENEMY—THE PLOT OF BRECKINGINGE AND OTHERS TO TAKE THE STATE OUT OF THE UNION, ETC.

THE STATE OUT OF THE UNION, ETC.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 11, 1861.

DEAR SIR—Your favor introducing Mr. B—— has been received, and I much regret that I was not at home to see him. It would have given me pleasure to have shown him around. I am sorry that you did not in your brief letter say whether you were for the Union or a sympathizer with the rebols. Inasmuch as you did not mention the subject, I shall take it that you belong to the latter class. If such you are, never dare write to me again. A Northern traitor is ten times worse than a rebol. Pardon me. * *

I am proud to be able to the subject of the latter class.

Northern traitor is ten times worse than a rebol. Pardon me. * *

I am proud to be able to state that Kontneky is acquitting nerself with honor in the sacred cause of the Union. We have now in the field and in camp a larger force than any other State in the Union in proportion to her resources. Official returns to the Military Board to the Sin inst. show the number of men in camp to be 17,800.

Four regiments recruited at Camp Dick Robinson, now in active service under General Schoepf. 4,000 Two regiments in Rossean's brigade. 2,000 Provost Marshal's force in military service. 500 Kentackvans in the two (so-called) Kentacky regiments in services in Western Virginia. 1,000 Kentackians who left the State to enist in Indiana and Ohio. 2,000 Recruited in Kentucky for the regular army for this war. 600

also to be another review of this brigade next week. These circumstances, with others of a similar hatarreach as ordering the me to have a supply of cooked provisions on hand a few days in advance—indicate some quarters.

The detachment of cavalry under the command of Major Lewis, of Van Alen's New York regiment, which has been here for some time, has received orders to move to Produced the control week, to join the balance of the Scond car route from Bultimore, will replace them for the present. Expectation is on the qui review for the present. Expectation is on the qui review for the week, under the most discouraging circumstances are anatomaty bought up as soon as they arrive. Every one expects a battle on the Potomane in front of Washington. Many false rumors of battles are circulated here. The weather continues fine. This is a great relief both to horses and men here, and the condition of both to horses and men here, and the condition of both to horses and men here, and the condition of both to horse and men here, and the condition of the footh of the transportation of sumples of all kinds to the divisions on the Upper Potomas.

There are many peddiers here from all parts of the constraints which have been recently plast off.

Coroners' Inquests.

Science by Snoomes and the condition of the condition of the route of the route of the route of the condition of the route of the rout